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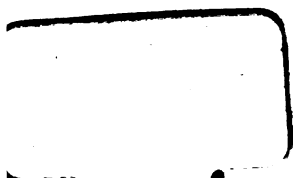
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A N
ACCOUNT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS

Against the
Rebels, and other Prisoners,
Tried in the *West of England*, in 1685.
for taking Arms under the Duke of
Monmouth.

With a Compleat
LIST of their Names, &c.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

Against the
Rebels, and other Prisoners,
Tried before the Lord Chief Justice
Jefferies, and other Judges, in the
West of England, in 1685. for taking
Arms under the Duke of *Monmouth*.

With a compleat List of all the Persons that
suffered, the Counties they suffer'd in, the
Crimes they were tryed for, and the Punish-
ments inflicted on them.

Also an Account of what was done against those in
Scotland, who took Arms there under the Earl of
Argyle, &c. and against the Protestants in *Ire-
land*, by the late King *James*, and his Deputy
Tyrconnel.

Published from an original Manuscript.

To which is prefix'd, The Duke of *Monmouth's*, the Earl of
Argyle's, and the *Pretender's* Declarations; that the Reader
may the better Judge of the Cause of the several Rebellions.

With what Measure you meet, it shall be measured to you again,
Mat. 7. 2.

L O N D O N:

Printed for *J. Baker*, and *Tho. Warner*, at the *Black Boy* in *Pathe
noster-row*. 1716. Price One Shilling.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE Faction having now lost all Hopes of Success by their unnatural Rebellion, they apply themselves with the utmost Industry and Malice to cry down the Proceedings of Justice against the Rebels who are taken, as Barbarous and Cruel, and having no Precedent in History. This Clamour is so very ill founded, and so remote from Truth, that it might be justly thought needless to give it any Answer; but since it is made use of by the Party farther to incense the ignorant Mob against the Government, it can't be thought amiss to convict our Adversaries of Falshood, by putting them in Mind of the barbarous Cruelty of the late King *James II.* against those who took Arms under the Duke of *Monmouth*, and the Earl of *Argyle* in *Scotland*; and likewise of that Prince's Barbarity to the Protestants in *Ireland* after the Revolution.

These Things are still remember'd by Thousands of Eye-witnesses, and therefore can admit of no Contradiction, but from such as have bid defiance to Truth, because they know the Interest of Tyranny and Popery, which they espouse, can never be supported by any other Methods than Cruelty and Falshood.

Grav. C. B. 112

I shall begin with the Proceedings in that King's Reign against those who took Arms in the West of *England* under the Duke of *Monmouth*; ~~The Lists of those who were executed, or otherwise punish'd on that Account, are in the following Treatise, and more large and exact than what has yet been published; so that I shall say nothing of 'em here, but proceed to give some Account of the difference betwixt that and the present Rebellion.~~

Every one knows, that those who join'd the Duke of *Monmouth*, did not do it till after King *James II.* had declar'd himself a Papist, and contrary to Law encourag'd those of his own Persuasion to set up their Worship publicly; and he had likewise in an arbitrary and tyrannical Manner invaded our Civil Liberties, as may be seen by the Duke of *Monmouth's* Declaration, and that of the Earl of *Argyle*.

The DECLARATION of James, Duke of Monmouth, and the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, who in Arms for the Defence and vindication of the Protestant Religion, and the Laws, Rights, and Privileges of England.

A Government was originally instituted by God, and this or that Form of it chosen and submitted to by Men, for the Peace, Happiness and Security of the governed, and not for the private Interest and personal Great-

Introduction.

Greatness of those that rule; so that Government hath always been esteemed the best, where the Supreme Magistrates have been invested with all the Power and Prerogatives that might capacitate them, not only to preserve the People from Violence and Oppression, but to promote their Prosperity; and yet, where nothing was to belong to them by the Rules of the Constitution, that might enable them to injure and oppress them. And it hath been the Glory of *England*, above most other Nations, that the Prince had all intrusted with him that was necessary, either for the advancing the Welfare of the People, or for his own Protection in the Discharge of the Office; and which stood so limited and restrained by the Fundamental Terms of the Constitution, that without a Violation of his own Oath, as well as the Rules and Measures of the Government, he could do them no hurt, or exercise any Act of Authority, but through the Administration of such Hands as stood obnoxious to be punished in case they transgressed: So that according to the primitive Frame of the Government, the Prerogatives of the Crown, and the Privileges of the Subject, are so far from jostling one another, that the Rights reserved unto the People tended to render the King Honourable and Great, and the Prerogatives settled on the Prince were in order to the Subjects Protection and Safety. But all Human Things being subject to Perversion, as well as Decay, it hath been the Fate of the *English* Government to be often changed, and wrested from what it was in the first Settlement and Institution. And we are particularly compelled to say, that all the Boundaries of the Government have of late been

' been broken, and nothing left unattempted for
 ' turning our limited Monarchy into an absolute
 ' Tyranny : For such hath been the Transaction
 ' of Affairs within this Nation for several Years
 ' last past, that though the Protestant Religion
 ' and Liberties of the People were fenced and
 ' hedged about by as many Laws, as the Wisdom
 ' of Man can devise for their Preservation against
 ' Popery and Arbitrary Power, our Religion
 ' hath been all along countermined by Popish
 ' Counsels, and our Privileges ravished from us
 ' by Fraud and Violence. And more especially
 ' the whole Course and Series of the Life of the
 ' D. of R. hath been but one continued Conspi-
 ' racy against the Reformed Religion, and the
 ' Rights of the Nation : For, whoever considers
 ' his contriving the burning of *London*, his insti-
 ' gating a Confederacy with *France*, and a War
 ' with *Holland*, fomenting the Popish Plot, and
 ' encouraging the Murder of Sir *Ed. Godfrey*,
 ' his charging Treason against Protestants, sub-
 'orning Witnesses to swear the Patriots of our
 ' Religion and Liberties out of their Lives; his
 ' hiring execrable Villains to assassinate the late
 ' Earl of *Essex*, and causing those others to be
 ' clandestinely cut off, in Hopes to conceal it ;
 ' his advising and procuring the Prorogation and
 ' Dissolution of Parliaments, in order to prevent
 ' their looking into his Crimes, and that he might
 ' escape the Justice of the Nation ; such can i-
 ' magine nothing so black and horrid in it self,
 ' or so ruinous and destructive to Religion and
 ' the Kingdom, which we may not expect from
 ' him.

' The very Tyrannies which he hath exerci-
 ' sed since he snatched the Crown from his Bro-
 ' ther's Head, do leave none under a Possibility
 ' of

of flattering themselves with Hopes of Safety, either in their Consciences, Persons, or Estates : For, in Defiance of all the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, made for the Security of the Reformed Protestant Religion, he not only began his Reign with a bare-faced Avowing himself of the *Romish* Religion, but call'd in Multitudes of Priests and Jesuits, for whom the Law makes it Treason to come into this Kingdom ; and hath impower'd them to exercise Idolatries : And besides his being daily present at the Worship of the Mass, he hath publickly assisted at the greatest Fopperies of their Superstition. Neither hath he been more tender in trampling upon the Laws which concern our Properties, seeing in two Proclamations, whereof the one requires the Collecting of the Customs, and the other the continuing that part of the Excise which was to expire at the late King's Death ; he hath violently, and against all the Law of the Land, broken in upon our Estates. Neither is it any Extenuation of his Tyranny, that he is countenanced in it by an extrajudicial Opinion of seven or eight suborned and forsworn Judges ; but rather declaring the Greatness and Extent of the Conspiracy against our Rights ; and that there is no Means left for our Relief, but by Force of Arms : For, advancing those to the Bench that were the Scandal of the Bar ; and constituting those very Men to declare the Laws, who are accused and branded in Parliament for perverting them, we were precluded all Hopes of Justice in *Westminster-Hall* : And by packing Juries together by false Returns, new illegal Charters, and other corrupt Means, he doth at once deprive us of all Expectations of Succour where

where our Ancestors were wont to find it ; and
 hopes to render that which ought to be the
 People's Fences against Tyranny, and the
 Conservator of their Liberties, the Means of
 subverting all our Laws, and of establishing
 of his Arbitrariness, and confirming our Thral-
 dom. So that unless we could be contented to
 see the Reformed Protestant Religion, and such
 as profess it extirpated, Popish Superstition and
 Idolatry establish'd, the Laws of the Land
 trampled under Foot, the Liberties and Rights
 of the *English* People subverted, and all that is
 Sacred and Civil, or of regard amongst Men of
 Virtue or Piety, violated ; and unless we could
 be willing to be Slaves as well as Papists, and
 forget the Example of our noble and generous
 Ancestors, who conveyed our Privileges to us
 at the Expence of their Blood and Treasure ;
 and withal, be unmindful of our Duty to God,
 our Country and Posterity ; deaf to the Cries
 and Groans of our oppressed Friends, and be
 satisfied not only to see them and our selves
 imprisoned, robb'd and murdered, but the Pro-
 testant Interest throughout the whole World,
 betrayed to *France* and *Rome* ; we are bound, as
 Men and Christians, and that in discharge of
 our Duty to God, and our Country, and for
 the Satisfaction of the Protestant Nations round
 about us, to betake our selves to Arms ; which
 we take Heaven and Earth to witness, we
 should not have done, had not the Malice of
 our Enemies deprived us of all other Means of
 Redress ; and were not the Miseries that we al-
 ready feel, and those which do further threaten
 us, worse than the Calamities of War. And it
 is not for any personal Injuries, or private Dis-
 contents, nor in pursuance of any corrupt In-
 terest

terest, that we take our Swords in our Hands;
but for vindicating our Religion, Laws and
Rights, and rescuing our Country from Ruin
and Destruction, and for the preserving our
selves, Wives and Children, from Bondage and
Idolatry. Wherefore, before God, Angels and
Men, we stand acquitted from, and do charge
upon our Enemies, all the Slaughter and De-
vastations that unavoidably accompany inte-
stine War.

Now, therefore, we do hereby solemnly de-
clare and proclaim War against J. D. of R. as
a Murderer, and an Assassin of innocent Men,
a Traytor to the Nation, and a Tyrant over
the People: And we would have none that ap-
pear under his Banner to flatter themselves with
Expectation of Forgiveness, it being our firm
Resolution to prosecute him, and his Adhe-
rents, without giving Way to Treaties and Ac-
commodations, until we have brought him
and them to undergo what the Rules of the
Constitution, and the Statutes of the Realm,
as well as the Laws of Nature, Scripture, and
Nations, adjudge to be Punishment due to the
Enemies of God, Mankind, their Country, and
all things that are honourable, virtuous, and
good.

And though we cannot avoid being sensible
that too many have, from Cowardise, Cove-
tousness and Ambition, co-operated to the
subverting of our Religion, and enslaving their
Country; yet we would have none, from a
Despair of finding Mercy, persevere in their
Crimes, nor continue the Ruin of the King-
dom: For we exclude none from the Benefit of
Repentance, that will join with us in retrie-
ving that they have been accessary to the Loss

‘ of : Nor do we design Revenge upon any, but
 ‘ the obstinate, and such as shall be found at this
 ‘ Juncture yielding Aid and Assistance to the
 ‘ said J. D. of r.

‘ And that we may both govern our selves in
 ‘ the Pursuit of this glorious Cause wherein we
 ‘ are engaged, and give Encouragement to all
 ‘ that shall assist us in so righteous and necessary
 ‘ an Undertaking, we do, in the Presence of the
 ‘ Lord, who knoweth the Secrets of all Hearts,
 ‘ and is the Avenger of Deceit and Falshood,
 ‘ proclaim and publish what we aim at ; and for
 ‘ the obtaining whereof, we have both determin-
 ‘ ed to venture, and are ready to lay down our
 ‘ Lives. And though we are not come into the
 ‘ Field to introduce Anarchy and Confusion, or
 ‘ for laying aside any Part of the old *English* Go-
 ‘ vernment, yet our Purposes and Resolutions
 ‘ are, to reduce things to that Temperament and
 ‘ Ballance, that future Rulers may remain able
 ‘ to do all the Good that can be either desired or
 ‘ expected from them ; and that it may not be
 ‘ in their Power to invade the Rights, and in-
 ‘ fringe the Liberties of the People.

‘ And whereas our Religion, the most valua-
 ‘ ble thing we lay claim unto, hath been shaken
 ‘ by unjust Laws, undermined by Popish Coun-
 ‘ sels, and is now in danger to be subverted, we
 ‘ are therefore resolved to spend our Blood for
 ‘ preserving it to our selves and Posterity : Nor
 ‘ will we lay down our Arms till we see it esta-
 ‘ blished and secured beyond all Probability of
 ‘ being supplanted and overthrown, and until
 ‘ all the Penal Laws against all Protestant
 ‘ Dissenters be repealed, and legal Provision
 ‘ made against their being disturbed by reason of
 ‘ their Consciences, and for their enjoying an

an equal Liberty with other Protestants.

And that the Meekness and Purity of our Principles, and the Moderation and Righteousness of our End, may appear unto all Men, we do declare, That we will not make War upon or destroy any for their Religion, how false and erroneous soever: So that the very Papists, provided they withdraw from the Tents of our Enemies, and be not found Guilty of conspiring our Destruction, or Abettors of them that seek it, have nothing to fear or apprehend from us, except what may hinder their altering our Laws, and endangering our Persons in the Profession of the reformed Doctrine and Exercise of our Christian Worship.

Our Resolution in the next Place is, To maintain all the just Rights and Privileges of Parliament, and to have Parliaments annually chosen and held, and not prorogued, dissolved or discontinued within the Year, before Petitions be first answered, and Grievances redressed.

And seeing many of the Miseries under which the Nation doth groan, arise from displacing such out of the Number of Judges as would not, for the promoting Popish and Arbitrary Designs, wrest and mis-apply the Laws, and from constituting Corrupt and Mercenary Men in their Rooms, on purpose to stretch the Laws beyond the Reason and Intention of them; and to declare that for Law which is not; we can neither with silence pass over the mentioning of them; nor should we have Peace in our selves, if we did not endeavour to prevent the like Mischief in time to come: For by Reason of ill Men's being advanced to the Bench, and holding their Places only *durante bene placito*,

many Persons have been condemned in exorbitant Fines for no Crimes, or for very small ones: Many Statutes made for the Safety of the Subject, particularly the *Habeas Corpus Act*, have been wickedly eluded, to the Oppression of the Innocent and Loyal Men. The Popish Lords that were impeached in Parliament for a most hellish Conspiracy, have, to the subverting the Rights of the House of Lords, been discharged and set free. The imposing a Mayor and Sheriffs upon the City of *London* by Fraud and Violence, have been justified, and those who in discharge of their Duty opposed it, illegally prosecuted, and arbitrarily punished. *London*, and other Cities and Corporations, have been robbed of their Charters upon unrighteous Judgments of pretended Forfeitures. Sir *Thomas Armstrong* executed without being allowed the Benefit of a Trial. Collonel *Algernon Sidney* condemned to die upon the Deposition of one scandalous Witness. And that Loyal and Excellent Person, the late *William Lord Russel*, murdered for alledged Crimes; in reference to which, if all had been true which was sworn against him, yet there was nothing which according to Law could have reached his Life. Upon the Considerations aforesaid, we further declare, that we will have Care taken for the future, for the debarring ignorant, scandalous and mercenary Men from the Administration of Justice; and that the Judges shall hold their Places by the ancient Tenure of *quam diu se bene gesserint*; and to leave it to the Wisdom of a Parliament, to settle some Way and Method for the Approbation of such as shall be advanced to the Degree and Dignity of Judges.

And

‘ And forasmuch as the Invasion made on the
‘ Right of Cities, Burroughs, and Towns Corpo-
‘ rate; the seizure of their Charters, whether by
‘ Surrender, or upon pretence of Forfeiture, have
‘ been wholly arbitrary and illegal; we likewise
‘ therefore declare, we will, to our utmost, en-
‘ deavour to see them repossessed in what they
‘ formerly had; and could legally lay claim to;
‘ and that we do esteem all Judgments given a-
‘ gainst them, and all Surrenders made by a cor-
‘ rupt and perjured Party amongst them, null
‘ and void in Law; and do hold and declare
‘ their old Charters, notwithstanding the new
‘ ones lately granted, to be good and valid: And
‘ accordingly, we do invite and encourage all
‘ honest Burgesses and Free-men to re-assume
‘ the Rights and Privileges, which by virtue of
‘ the said old Charters, belonged to their sever-
‘ al and respective Corporations; and to deli-
‘ ver themselves from those late Parasites, and
‘ Instruments of Tyranny set up to oppress them.

‘ Moreover, for the restoring the Kingdom to
‘ its Primitive Condition of Freedom and Safety,
‘ we will have the *Corporation and Militia Acts* re-
‘ pealed: And all Outlawries of Treason against
‘ any Person whatsoever, upon the late pretend-
‘ ed Protestant Plot, reversed; and also, all other
‘ Outlawries, Banishments, Warrants, Judg-
‘ ments, Imprisonments, and injurious Proceed-
‘ ings against any other Persons; upon any of
‘ the Penal Statutes made against Protestant Dis-
‘ senters, made null and void. And we will
‘ have new Laws enacted for placing the Electi-
‘ on of Sheriffs in the Freeholders of the several
‘ Counties, for settling the Militia in the several
‘ Shires, and for preventing all Military standing
‘ Forces, except what shall be raised and kept up
‘ by

by Authority and Consent of Parliament.
 And whereas several Gentlemen, and others,
 who have been worthy and zealous Assertors of
 the Protestant Interest, and Laws of the King-
 dom, are now in Custody in divers Places with-
 in the Realm, upon most unjust Accusations,
 Pretences, Proceedings and Judgments; we do
 hereby further declare their said Imprison-
 ments to be illegal; and that in case any Vio-
 lence shall be offered to them, or any of them,
 we will revenge it to the utmost upon such of
 our Enemies as shall fall into our Hands.

And whereas the said J. D. of T. in order to
 the expediting the Idolatrous and Bloody De-
 signs of the Papists, the gratifying his own
 boundless Ambition after a Crown, and to hin-
 der Enquiry into the Assassination of *Arthur*,
Earl of Essex, hath poison'd the late King, and
 thereby manifested his Ingratitude, as well as
 Cruelty to the World, in murdering a Brother
 who had almost ruined himself to preserve and
 protect him from Punishment; We do there-
 fore further declare, That for the aforesaid
 villanous and ununatural Crime, and other his
 Crimes before mentioned, and in pursuance of
 the Resolution of both Houses of Parliament,
 who voted to revenge the King's Death in case
 he came to an *untimely End*, we will prosecute
 the said J. D. of T. till we have brought him to
 suffer what the Law adjudged to be the Punish-
 ment of so execrable a Fact.

And in a more particular manner, His Grace
 the Duke of *Monmouth*, being sensible of the
 barbarous and horrid Parricide committed
 upon his Father, doth resolve to pursue the
 said J. D. of T. as a mortal and bloody Enemy;
 and will endeavour, as well with his own
 Hand,

Hand, as by the Assistance of his Friends, and the Law, to have Justice executed upon him.

And the said *James*, Duke of *Monmouth*, the now Head and Captain General of the Protestant Forces of this Kingdom, assembled for the End aforesaid, from the Generousness of his own Nature, and the Love he bears to these Nations, whose Welfare and Settlement he infinitely prefer to whatsoever concerns himself, doth not at present insist upon his Title, but leaves the Determination thereof to the Wisdom, Justice and Authority of a Parliament legally chosen, and acting with Freedom; And in the mean time doth profess and declare, by all that is sacred, That he will, in Conjunction with the People of *England*, employ all the Abilities bestowed upon him by God and Nature, for the Re-establishment and Preservation of the Protestant Reformed Religion in these Kingdoms, and for restoring the Subjects of the same to a free Exercise thereof, in Opposition to Popery, and the Consequences of it, Tyranny and Slavery. To the obtaining of which End, he doth hereby Promise and Oblige himself to the People of *England*, to consent unto, and promote the passing into Laws all the Methods aforesaid; that it may never more be in the Power of any single Person on the Throne to deprive their Subjects of their Rights, and to subvert the Fundamental Laws of the Government designed for their Preservation.

And whereas the Nobility and Gentry, and Commons of *Scotland*, are now in Arms upon the like Motives and Inducements that we are, and in Prosecution of Ends agreeable with ours, we do therefore approve the Justice of their Cause, commend their Zeal and Courage, expecting their
and

and promising our Assistance, for carrying on
 that glorious Work we are jointly engaged in;
 being obliged, avoiding tediousness, to omit the
 recounting many Oppressions under which that
 Kingdom hath groaned, and the giving a De-
 duction of the several Steps that have been taken
 for introducing of Popery and Tyranny. We
 think fit therefore to signifie both to our Coun-
 trymen and Foreigners, that we intend a larger
 Testimony and Remonstrance of the Grievances,
 Persecutions, Cruelties and Tyrannies we have
 of late lain under; and therein a more full and
 particular Account of the unparalell'd Crimes
 of the D. of Y. And we make our Appeal unto
 GOD, and all Protestant Kings, Princes,
 States and People, concerning the Justice of
 our Cause, and the Necessity we are reduced
 unto, of having our recourse to Arms. And
 as we do beseech, require and adjure all sincere
 Protestants, and true *English Men*, to be assist-
 ing to us against the Enemies of the Gospel,
 Rights of the Nation, and Liberties of Man-
 kind; so we are confident of obtaining the ut-
 most Aid and Succour which they can yield us
 with their Prayers, Persons and Estates, for
 the dethroning the said Tyrant, &c. Nor do
 we doubt being justified, countenanced, and
 assisted by all Protestant Kings, Princes, and
 Commonwealths, who either regard the Gos-
 pel of Jesus Christ, or their own Interest. And
 above all, our Dependance and Trust is upon
 the Lord of Hosts, in whose Name we go forth,
 and to whom we commit our Cause, and refer
 the Decision betwixt us and our Enemies in the
 Day of Battle. *Now let us play the Men for our
 People, and for the Cities of our GOD; and the
 Lord do that which seemeth good unto him.*

A DECLARATION of Archibald, *Earl of Argyle, Lord Kintyre, Cowall, Campbell and Lorn, Heritable Sheriff, and Lieutenant of the Shires of Argyle and Tarbette, and Heritable Justice General of the said Shires.*

I Shall not publish my Case published already in Print, in *Latin*, and in *Dutch*, and more largely in *English*; nor mean I to repeat the printed *Declaration* emitted by several Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others of both Nations now in Arms, because the Sufferings of me and my Family, are therein mentioned. I have thought it fit for me to declare for my self, that as I go to Arms with those who have appointed me to Conduct them, for no private and personal End; only for those contained in the said *Declaration*, which I have concerted with them, and approved of; so I do claim no Interest, but what I had before the pretended Forfeiture of my Family, and have a sufficient Right to.

And that I do freely (and as a Christian) forgive all personal Injuries against my Person and Family, to all that shall not oppose, but join and concur with us in our present Undertaking, for the Ends mentioned in the said *Declaration*; and hereby I oblige my self never to pursue them in Judgment, nor out of Judgment. And I do further declare, That obtaining the quier
c and

‘ and peaceable Possession of what belong’d to
 ‘ my Father and my Self, before our pretended
 ‘ Forfeitures, I shall satisfy all *Debts* due by my
 ‘ Father and my Self, as any Heir or Debtor can
 ‘ be obliged.

‘ And as my Faithfulness to his late *Majesty*,
 ‘ and his Government, hath sufficiently appeared
 ‘ to all unbyass’d Persons, void of *Malice*, so I
 ‘ do with Grief acknowledge my fault in too
 ‘ much complying with, and conniving at the
 ‘ *Methods* that have been taken to bring us to the
 ‘ sad Condition we are now in, though God
 ‘ knows never concurring in the Design.

‘ I have now with God’s Strength suffered pa-
 ‘ tiently my unjust Sentence and Banishment 3
 ‘ Years and half, and have never offer’d to make
 ‘ any Up-roar or Defence by Arms, to disturb
 ‘ the Peace upon my private Concern; but the
 ‘ King being now dead, and the *Duke of York*
 ‘ having taken off his Mask, and abandoned and
 ‘ invaded our Religion and Liberties, resolving
 ‘ to enter into the Government, and exercising
 ‘ it contrary to Law, I think it not only just,
 ‘ but my Duty to God and my Country, to use
 ‘ my utmost Endeavours to oppose and repress his
 ‘ Usurpations and Tyranny.

‘ And therefore being assisted and furnished
 ‘ very nobly by several good Protestants, and in-
 ‘ vited and accompanied by several of both Na-
 ‘ tions to lead them, I resolve, as God shall en-
 ‘ able me, to use their Assistance of all Kinds;
 ‘ towards the Ends express’d in the said *Declaration*.

‘ And I do hereby earnestly Invite and Obtest
 ‘ all honest Protestants, and particularly all my
 ‘ Friends, and Blood Relations, to concur with
 ‘ us in the said *Declaration*. And as I have writ-
 ‘ ten several Letters, so having no other way
 ‘ fully

‘ fully to intimate my Mind otherwise, I do
 ‘ hereby require all my Vassals any where, and
 ‘ all within my several Jurisdictions, with their
 ‘ sensible Men within their Command, to go to
 ‘ Arms, and to join and concur with us accord-
 ‘ ing to the said *Declaration*, as they shall be an-
 ‘ swerable at their Peril ; and that they obey the
 ‘ particular Orders they shall receive from me,
 ‘ from time to time.

By these ’tis plain that those unfortunate Lords,
 and others who joyn’d them, took up Arms in
 Defence of our Religion and Liberties, which
 were then invaded, and as it afterwards appear’d,
 were design’d to be totally subverted.

But the present Rebellion is rais’d in Oppositi-
 on to our Laws for maintaining the Protestant
 Succession and British Liberties, which *James II.*
 had destroy’d as far as he cou’d, and wou’d in all
 probability have compleated the Ruin of them,
 had not God by a wonderful Turn of Providence
 spirited the Nations to call in the Prince of
ORANGE to their Rescue. Nor would the
 Pretender have fail’d to prosecute the same wic-
 ked Designs which had been set on Foot by his
 supposed Father ; as will appear by his Declara-
 tion publish’d at *Perth*, as follows ;

The Pretender’s Declaration.

‘ *James VIII.* by the Grace of God, of *Scotland*,
 ‘ *England, France and Ireland*, King, Defen-
 ‘ der of the Faith, &c. to all Our Loving Sub-
 ‘ jects of what Degree or Quality soever, Greet-
 ‘ ing. As We are firmly resolved never to lose
 ‘ any Opportunity of asserting Our undoubted

‘ Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms,
‘ and of endeavouring to get the Possession of
‘ that Right which is devolved upon Us by the
‘ Laws of God and Man; so must We, in Justice
‘ to the Sentiments of Our own Heart, declare,
‘ That nothing in the World can give Us so great
‘ Satisfaction, as to owe to the Endeavours of
‘ Our Loyal Subjects both Our own and their
‘ Restoration, to that happy Settlement which
‘ can alone deliver this Church and Nation from
‘ the Calamities which they lye at present under,
‘ and from these future Miseries which must be
‘ the Consequences of the present Usurpation.
‘ During the Life of Our dear Sister, of Glorious
‘ Memory, the Happiness which Our People
‘ enjoyed, softened, in some Degree, the Hard-
‘ ship of Our own Fate; and We must further
‘ confess, that when We reflected on the Good-
‘ ness of her Nature, and her Inclination to Ju-
‘ stice, We could not but persuade Ourselves, that
‘ she intended to establish and perpetuate the
‘ Peace which she had given to these Kingdoms,
‘ by destroying for ever, all Competition to the
‘ Succession of the Crown, and by consenting
‘ to us, at last, the Enjoyment of that Inheri-
‘ tance out of which We had been so long kept,
‘ which her Conscience must inform her was Our
‘ Due, and which her Principles must lead her
‘ to desire that We might obtain. But since the
‘ Time, it pleased God to put a Period to her
‘ Life, and not to suffer Us to throw Ourselves, as
‘ We then firmly purposed to have done, upon
‘ Our People; We have not been able to look
‘ upon the present Condition of Our Kingdoms,
‘ or to consider their future Prospect, without all
‘ the Horror and Indignation which ought to
‘ fill the Breast of every *Scotsman*. We have be-
‘ held

held a Foreign Family, Aliens to our Country, distant in Blood, and Strangers even to our Language, ascend the Throne. We have seen the Reins of Government put into the Hands of a Faction, and that Authority which was design'd for the Protection of all, exercised by a few of the worst, to the Oppression of the best and greatest Number of Our Subjects. Our Sister has not been left at Rest in her Grave, her Name has been scurrilously abused, her Glory, as far as in these People lay, insolently defaced, and her faithful Servants inhumanly persecuted. A Parliament has been procured by the most unwarrantable Influences, and by the grossest Corruptions to serve the vilest Ends, and they, who ought to be the Guardians of the Liberties of the People, are become the Instruments of Tyranny: Whilst the principal Powers engag'd in the late War, do enjoy the Blessings of Peace, and are attentive to discharge their Debts, and ease their People; *Great Britain*, in the midst of Peace, feels all the Load of War. New Debts are contracted, new Armies are raised at Home, *Dutch* Forces are brought into these Kingdoms, and by taking Possession of the *Dutchy* of *Bremen*, in Violation of the Publick Faith, a Door is opened by the Usurper, to let in an Inundation of Foreigners from Abroad, and to reduce these Nations to the State of a Province, to one of the most inconsiderable Provinces of the Empire.

These are some few of the many real Evils into which these Kingdoms have been betrayed, under Pretence of being rescued and secured from Dangers purely imaginary; and these are such Consequences of abandoning
the

‘ the old Constitution, as we perswade Ourselves
 ‘ very many of those who promoted the present
 ‘ unjust and illegal Settlement never intended.

‘ We observe, with the utmost Satisfaction,
 ‘ that the generality of Our Subjects are awa-
 ‘ kened with a just Sense of their Danger, and
 ‘ that they show themselves resolv’d to take such
 ‘ Measures as may effectually rescue them from
 ‘ that Bondage which has, by the Artifice of a
 ‘ few designing Men, and the concurrence of ma-
 ‘ ny unhappy Causes, been brought upon them.

‘ We adore the Wisdom of Divine Provi-
 ‘ dence, which has opened a Way to Our Resto-
 ‘ ration, by the Success of those very Measures
 ‘ that were laid to disappoint us for ever : And
 ‘ We must earnestly conjure all Our Loving
 ‘ Subjects, not to suffer that Spirit to faint or die
 ‘ away, which has been so miraculously raised
 ‘ in all Parts of Our Kingdom; but to pursue,
 ‘ with all the Vigour and Hopes of Success, which
 ‘ so Just, and Righteous a Cause ought to inspire,
 ‘ those Methods, which the Finger of God seems
 ‘ to point out to them.

‘ We are coming to take Our Part in all the
 ‘ Dangers and Difficulties to which any of Our
 ‘ Subjects, from the Greatest down to the Mean-
 ‘ est, may be exposed, on this important Occasi-
 ‘ on, to relieve Our Subjects in *Scotland* from
 ‘ the Hardships they groan under, on account
 ‘ of the late unhappy Union; and to restore the
 ‘ Kingdom to its Ancient, Free, and Indepen-
 ‘ dent State. We have before our Eyes the Ex-
 ‘ ample of Our Royal Grandfather, who fell a Sa-
 ‘ crifice to Rebellion; and of Our Royal Uncle,
 ‘ who, by a Train of Miracles, escaped the Rage of
 ‘ Barbarous and Blood-thirsty Rebels, and lived
 ‘ to exercise his Clemency towards those who had
 ‘ waged

‘ waged War against his Father and himself; who
‘ had driven him to seek Shelter in Foreign Lands,
‘ and who had even set a Price upon his Head.
‘ We see the same Instances of Cruelty re-
‘ newed against Us, by Men of the same Princi-
‘ ples, without any other Reason, than the Con-
‘ sciousness of their own Guilt, and the implacable
‘ Malice of their own Hearts: For in the Ac-
‘ count of such Men, it’s a Crime sufficient to
‘ be their King; but God forbid, that we should
‘ tread in these Steps, or that the Cause of a
‘ Lawful Prince, and an Injured People, should
‘ be carried on like that of Tyranny and Usurpa-
‘ tion, and owe its Support to Assassins. We
‘ shall Copy after the Patterns above-mention-
‘ ed, and be ready with the former of our Roy-
‘ al Ancestors, to Seal the Cause of our Coun-
‘ try, if such be the Will of Heaven, with our
‘ Blood: But we hope for better Things, we
‘ hope for the latter, to see our just Rights, and
‘ those of the Church and People of *Scotland*,
‘ once more settled in a Free and Independent
‘ *Scots* Parliament, on their Ancient Foundati-
‘ on; to such a Parliament, which we will im-
‘ mediately call, shall we intirely refer Our,
‘ and their Interests, being sensible that these
‘ Interests rightly understood, are always the
‘ same: Let the Civil, as well as Religious
‘ Rights of all our Subjects, receive a Confirma-
‘ tion in such a Parliament; let Consciences truly
‘ Tender be indulged; let Property of every
‘ Kind be better than ever secured; let an Act
‘ of general Grace and Amnesty, extinguish the
‘ Faults, even of the most Guilty; if possible,
‘ let the very Remembrance of all which have
‘ preceded this happy Moment, be utterly blot-
‘ ted out, that our Subjects may be united to Us,
‘ and

‘ and to each other, in the strictest Bonds of Affection, as well as Interest.

‘ And that nothing may be omitted, which is in Our Power to contribute to this desirable End; we do, by these Presents, Absolutely and Effectually, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Pardon, Remit and Discharge all Crimes of High-Treason, Misprision of Treason, and all other Crimes and Offences whatsoever done or committed against Us, or Our Royal Father of Blessed Memory, by any of Our Subjects of what Degree or Quality soever, who shall, at, or after Our Landing, and before they engage in any Action against Us, or Our Forces, from that Time, lay hold on Mercy, and return to that Duty and Allegiance they owe to Us, their only Rightful and Lawful Sovereign.

‘ By the joint Endeavours of Us and Our Parliament, urged by these Motives, and directed to these Views, we may hope to see the Peace and Flourishing Estate of this Kingdom, in a short Time restor’d; and we shall be equally forward to concert with our Parliament such further Measures as may be thought necessary for leaving the same to future Generations.

‘ And we hereby require all Sheriffs of Shires, Stewarts of Stewartries, and their Deputies, and Magistrates of Burghs, to publish this Our Declaration, immediately after it shall come to their Hands, in the usual Place and Manner, under the Pain of being proceeded against for Failure thereof, and forfeiting the Benefit of our General Pardon.

Given under Our Sign-Manual and Privy-Signet, at Our Court at *Commercy*, the 25th Day of *October*, in the 15th Year of Our Reign.

It

It is to be observ'd, that the Declarations by the Duke of *Monmouth* and the Earl of *Argyle*, insist on such *Acts* of Tyranny committed by *James II.* as all the World knew to be true, whereas the Pretender, and those who have now rebell'd for the Support of his Claim, have no such Thing to charge upon King *GEORGE*, but traiterously misrepresent the legal Methods which he has taken, with consent of Parliament, for the Defence of our Religion and Liberties, and retrieving the Honour of the Nation, on purpose to inflame the High-Church Mob.

It also deserves a Remark, that tho' the Duke of *Monmouth* was so weak as to be prevail'd on by the Importunity of those who join'd him, to take the Title of King, yet he did not positively assert this Title to the Crown in his Declaration, but left it to be determin'd by Parliament; whereas King *James II.* never offer'd to submit the Examination of the Pretender's Birth to a Parliament, to whom the Prince of *ORANGE* refer'd it, but on the contrary, abandon'd the Kingdom, with his Queen, the Pretender, and all the material Witnesses, as if he had been conscious to himself, that such an Examination wou'd have fully discover'd the Cheat. Nor has the Pretender offer'd to make any Proof of his Legitimacy, or even to give such a feign'd Security for our Religion and Liberties as *James II.* did, but on the contrary did absolutely refuse the *Scots* Coronation Oath that was in force before the Union of the Crowns, because it oblig'd him to maintain the Protestant Religion, as establish'd in that Nation in the Reign of *Mary Queen of Scots*, and confirm'd by her Son *James VI. of Scotland*, and the First of *Great Britain*.

This is enough to shew the Difference betwixt the Causes of the Rebellion against King *James II.* and that against King *GEORGE*; and tho' the latter has been much more universal and formidable than the other, it will appear by the following Accounts, that the Proceedings against the present Rebels, have been kept within the due Bounds of Law, and temper'd with great Clemency, whereas those against the Rebels in the Time of *James II.* did not only exceed Law, but were carry'd on with such Barbarity as is shocking to Human Nature.

A N

*Prisoners executed at Exeter for High-Devon, &c.
Treason, Fourteen in all.*

J ohn Foweracres	Thomas Quinten
Thomas Hobbs	Thomas Broughton
John Oliver	John Golling
Henry Knight	John Sprake
Samuel Potts	William Clegg
John Knowles	John Roffe
William Parsons	Tim. Dunkin, <i>reprieved</i>

*Prisoners to be transported for High Devon, &c.
Treason, for whom a Warrant is de-
livered to Jerome Nipho, Seven in
all.*

A braham Hunt	Peter Bird
Christ. Cooper	John Kemplin
Edmond Bovett	Walter Teape, <i>reprieved</i>
John Follett	

Prisoners convicted remaining in Custody. Devon, &c.

R obert Drower, <i>re- prieved</i>	Elias Holman, <i>reprieved</i>
William Siller, <i>junior</i>	Thomas Connett

*Humbly proposed for his Majesty's gra-
cious Pardon,*

James Cox

C

Pri-

*Devon. II. Prisoners fined at Exeter for Words,
and other Misdemeanors, Thirteen.*

Lewis James,
William Andrigge,
Samuel Staple,
William Fisher,
William Hadder,
Stephen Burrough,
William Curtis,
Henry Abbott,
John Holmes,
Humfrey Bidgood,
Robert Crane,
Giles Gardiner,
John Smalridge,

*For speaking seditious
Words, severally fined
and whip'd.*

*Somerset.
II.
Taunton. Prisoners to be executed for High
Treason, who were convicted at
Taunton, One Hundred Forty five.*

Simon Hamlyn
William Cooper
William Gatchell
John Dyer
James Gale
Henry Edney
Hugh Ashley
John Herring
William Gillett
Thomas Liffant
John Sharpe
William Pocock

Pearce Morren
Christopher Stephens
George Condict
Robert Allen
John Fricker
Robert Hill
Richard Bovett
John Hucker
Nicholas Adams
Richard Stephens
Robert Malfewell
John Bussell

Tho-

Thomas Blackmore	Roger Burnell
William Lashley	William Pether
John Walrond	Joseph Kellaway
John Masters	Benjamin Hewling
David Langwell	William Jenkins
Osmond Barrett	Henry Lisle
Matthew Crosse	John Winter
Edmond Burford	Andrew Rownsell
John Mortimore	John Phildrey
John Stephens	Robert Perratt
Richard Culverwell	Abraham Annesley
Robert Townsend	Arthur Mathews
Humfrey Mitchell	Robert Fawne
Merrick Thomas	Weston Hillary
Nicholas Collins, <i>senior</i>	John Burgen
Edmond Fort	Philip Bovett
Jos. Bellamy, <i>reprimed</i>	Peter Warren
Francis Foxwell	James Whetham
George Pitcher	William Ruscombe
Barnaby Devericks	Cornelius Hurford
Francis Priest	John Parsons
Barnard Thatcher	Thomas Davys
William Johnson	William Satchell
Thomas England	Humfrey Peirce
Thomas Hurford	Nicholas Venting
John Savage	Thomas Peirce
William Davison	Robert Read
John Williams	John Sellwood
Edmond Gillard	Robert Combe
Jonathan England	John Jeanes
Oliver Powell	William Sully
Charles Chappell	John Basely
Richard Bowdon	John Lloyd
Roger Prance	Henry Thompson
John Pattrum	George Gillard
William Watkins	John Lockston
John Spore	Arthur Williams

Rob. Janes, <i>alias</i> Evans	Humfrey Hitchcocke
Hugh Starke	William Godfrey
Francis Bartlett	Abraham Pill
John Treckey	William Davy
Simon Hawkins	Henry Eastbrooke
Robert Hyne	James Every
Archibald Johnson	James Durnett
James Maxwell	Edward Warren
Richard Ingram	Simon Crosse
John Trott	Stephen Newman
Roger Guppy	Robert Luckis
John Knight	William Rock
Isaiah Davys	Thomas Barnard
William Williams	William Wellen
John Jervis	John Parsons
Richard Sweet	Joh. Glover, <i>alias</i> Tucker
Richard Ash	Thomas Trock
Samuel Garnish	Lewis Harris
William Mogridge	Edward Halsewell
John Hurman	John Evans
Hugh Rooper, <i>repreiued</i>	Howell Thomas
Richard Harris	George Baddy
Nicholas Stodgell	Henry Lawrence
Henry Luckwell	

Somerſet,
Prisoners to be delivered to Sir Chri-
stopher Muſgrave for Transporta-
tion, Eighty four.

W ^{illiam} Edwards	Jacob King
James Combes	John Pope
John Hooper	Thomas Whitty
John Smith	William Hayes
Bernard Periam	Jofias Hart
Robert Shoefmith	Walter Blew
John Trimmore	John Gardiner

Robert

Robert Barge	Samuel Saxbee
Edward Lugg	John Fowler, <i>sen.</i>
John Furber	John Fowler, <i>jun.</i>
John Lyde	Richard Perkins
Thomas Cutler	Humfrey Slade
William Hooper	William Venting
Henry Hooper	William Tapscott
Elisha Davys	Benjamin Sparke
Richard Lang	Bartholomew Davy
Thomas Bray	Robert Brookes
Thomas Adams	William Norman
William Goodland	Andrew Boyte
Alexander Townsend	John Grace
John Hensley	James Soper
Samuel Hensley	Thomas Howell
Isaac Kingston	Peter Shorland
William Row	George Ley
Hugh Gill	Humfrey Saunders
James Glanvill	John Butfeild
Henry Wrentmore	Samuel Tottell
Thomas Croffe	Edward Eves
John Hoare	Thomas Debnam
Tobias Dryer	Thomas Hendy
William Bayly	Giles Crane
Richard Masters	Walter Phillips
John Gibbs	Richard Drake
William Spreate	Mathew Pottle
William Croft	George Robertson
John Hacker, <i>jun.</i>	John Meryard
Robert Bradbeare	Henry Hamett
Joseph Lacey	James Gollop
Nathaniel Musgrave	William Bull
Thomas Curtis	Andrew Nabrick
William Page	George Smith
Robert Mead	Thomas Markes

Prisoners

*Prisoners to be delivered to the Queen's
Order for Transportation, 100.*

D aniel Rutter	Luke Porter
Jeremiah Poole	Thomas Priest
John Baker	Cornelius Radford
Robert Pearce	Phillip Cheeke
Leonard Scaple	Robert Earle
Edward Kent	John Mogridge
Charles Bennett	Henry Randall
John Parsons	James Maynard
John Gibbs	John Culverwell
John Bryor	George Trubbs
Thomas Gould	Silvester Lyde
John Hartey	Matthew Cooke
William Pitts	William Phelpes
James Webb	Elias Lockbeare
Nicholas Collins, <i>jun.</i>	Silvester Poole
Richard King	Thomas Moore
Emanuel Marchant	Lawrence Preist
William Marchant	William Gould
John Slade	Henry Preist
Samuel Bond	Enoch Gould
John Rogers	John Bennett
Barnard Loveridge	John Baker
Percival Nowis	Samuel Mountstephen
William Saunders	Thomas Buglar
William Verryard	Stephen Jeffreyes
Henry Chambers	John Morse
Thomas Rowfellow	William Scurrier
John Crane	John England
Charles Burridge	Jacob Powell
William Leigh	John Godfall
John Robins	John Andrewes

Samuel

Samuel Sweeting	Christopher Holbyn
George Rowfell	John Marwood
Edward Bellamy	John Timothy
William Crosse	Thomas Austin
Jonas Browne	Moses Osborne
John Crosse	Walter Hacker
Christopher Knight	Randall Babington
Thomas Meade	John Knight
John Needs	Job Hunt
Thomas Pitt	William Woodcock
Robert Richards	John Adams
Christopher Row	Thomas Pomfrett
Matthew Craft, junr.	James Patten
Richard Peiray	Thomas Bambury
John Miller	James Clift
George Snow	John Chamberlyn
Samuel Collins	Humfrey Justin
John Cockram	Isaack Dyer
James Cockram	Richard Symons

*Prisoners at Taunton convicted of Dorset, &c.
High Treason, to be transported by
Sir William Booth, 100.*

R ichard Stephens	Bartholomew Randall
Richard Edgar	John Rogers
Charles Lucas	William Hayne
George Gray	William Barnard
John Bartlett	Thomas Mathews
John Stoodley	Henry Meyor
Robert Paul	John Breffett
Robert Mitchell	Richard Allen
John Gale	John Poole

John

John Burges	William Tiverton
John Farmer	Joseph Vinicott
Richard Bickham	John Seymore
Henry Gibbons	John Leaker
John Buffon	Simon Poole
George Nowell	John Wall
Morris Furse, <i>alias</i> Vosse	Richard Wadham
Humfrey Trump	Stephen Rodway
John Warren	Francis Came
George Warren	Michael Poweil
Humfrey Pope	John Kerle
Osmond Read	Thomas Galhampton
Henry Quant	George Carrow
William Burroughs	Abraham Pollard
William Daw	John Budge
William Parker	William Harvey
Robert Seafe	William Hall
Thomas Middleton	William Phippen
James Helman	John Chilcor
John Bray	Robert Coward
Ambrose Winter	John Cantebury
Lawrence Hufsey	William Woolridge
Robert Seaman	William Smith
Edward Lyde	John Smith
John Chappel	William Meade
Robert Easton	George Keell
John Walter	Edward Councell
Thomas Brock	Joseph Wickham
George Mullens	John Harris
Daniel Pomeroy	Justinian Guppy
Jeremiah Atkins	William Combe
Samuel Proone	James Baker
John Edwards	Thomas Gammage
George Mihill	William Walter
William Drew	Robert Teap
Thomas Dennis	Timothy Hawker
John Avoake	William Smith

Joseph

Jos. Newberry, <i>reprived</i>	John Bragg
John Smith	William Hutchins
John Cloade	John Mitchell
Jonas Crosse	Edward Vildey

*Prisoners (who had Certificates pursuant ^{Somerset,}
to his Majesty's Proclamation, which ^{ta.}
were allowed) to be pardoned, 20. Taunton.*

R aymond Quire	Thomas Sminney
Joseph Quire	Joseph Irish
Richard Irish, <i>jun.</i>	Francis Deane
Joseph Sminney	Samuel Newberry
Richard Gill	James Norman
John Browne	John Hagley
John Irish	Osmond Burbidge
Robert Dunne	Richard Cornelius
George Lumbard	John Sminney, <i>jun.</i>
Thomas Lumbard	John Prickman

*Prisoners humbly proposed to his Maje- ^{Somerset,}
sty for his Gracious Pardon, 23. ^{ta.}
Taunton.*

R obert Fulford	Francis Jarvis
William Farmer	Thomas Crew
William Coleburne	Thomas Gooding
Daniel Norcott	William Moggeridge
Thomas Reeves	John Dutch
Benjamin Nott	John Keall
Henry Reeves	Robert Dyer
Thomas Worrell	Richard Reynolds
William Court	Thomas Bagdett
Abraham Hull	John Gray
William Saunders	William Reeves
Henry Hodges	

*Somerset,
Taunton.* *Prisoners in Goal omitted in the War-
rant for Execution, altho' designed
to be executed, 15.*

J oseph Cooper	Gideon Dare
John Bates	John Satchell
Samuel Dare	John Pacey
George Miller	William Sherborne
James Smith	Henry Webb
Edward Way	Thomas Redwood
John Chapple	Alegen Leversedge
John Roffiter	

Taunton. *Prisoners remaining in Goal till further
Order, 33.*

G eorge Wells	Robert Jenkins
Samuel Harvey	Tobias Hacker
Robert Clarke	Thomas Clarke
John Ham	Daniel Hallett
James Indoe	Thomas Parsons
Samuel Adams	Lewis Hagley
John Turle	William Martyn
James Turle	James Edmonds
John Northam	William Searle
Thomas Bogley	John Bisse
Stephen Hellman	Roger Caswell
James Herring	William Baker
John Gilling	Humfrey Gillard
Moses Wagstaffe	Thomas Cornish
Robert Hampton	William Reives
Richard Edgill	John Mead
Francis Gardiner	

Prisoners bailed at Taunton.

Richard Tirrill
William Whaites

Prisoners to be executed for High-Treason, 100. *Somerset,
Wells.*

Walter Baker
Henry Body
Jerrard Bryant
Thomas Collins
Thomas Clotworthy
John Carter
Robert Cooke
Edward Cruse
John Caswell
Thomas Heyward
John Hellyer
Edward Keare
Henry Partridge
George Petter
Thomas Peirce
John Richards
John Staple
John Smith
Francis Smith
Samuel Vill, *alias* Vile
Thomas Warr
Phillip Usher
Richard Evans

John Tincknell
Robert Beamont
Hugh Goodenough
John Humfreys
George Hufley
Robert Man
William Mangell
Thomas Paul
John Scarr
Lawrence Lott
Thomas Lott
James Feild, *sen.*
Humfrey Peadon
Richard Bole
Robert Francis
John Howell
Richard Harvey
John Tucker
William Holland
Hugh Holland
Thomas Bowden
Richard Chynn
William Cruise

Thomas Pavier	Charles Speak
John Holdesworth	William Plumley
John Ashwood, <i>reprised</i>	Jacob Tripp
Thomas Smith	James Pyes
John Dorchester, <i>sen.</i>	William Mead
John Combe	John Broome, <i>reprised</i>
John Greaves	William Somerton
Arthur Sallaway	Thomas Duston
George Adams	John Sheppard
Henry Russell	Abraham Bond
George Knight	Edward Tippet
Robert Wine	Thomas Burrell
William Cheek, <i>alias</i>	Thomas Hillary
Chick	John Gill, <i>sen.</i>
Preston Beavis	John Hicks
Richard Finnier	Thomas Munday
Roger Cornelius	John Butcher
Humfrey Edmonds	Richard Peirce
Richard Peirce	Israel Bryant
Joseph Smith	Roger Hoare, <i>reprised</i>
John Gilham, <i>jun.</i>	Phillip Cambridge
Giles Bramble	William Duston
Alexander Key	William Clement
William Mead Glover	Tristram Clarke
David Boyce	Thomas Coade
Joshua French	Robert Doleman
Samuel Cox	Robert Thatcher.

Prison

*Prisoners to be transported, and deli- ^{Somerset,}
 vered to Sir William Stapleton, ^{Walls.}
 One Hundred and two.*

Richard Allwood
 Jacob Adams
 Samuel Blackmore
 John Browne
 James Broughton
 Charles Baker
 Thomas Brigwood
 John Bright
 William Bush
 Thomas Browne
 Francis Bagwell
 John Browne
 John Bartlett
 James Bickley
 Robert Court
 John Clafsey
 John Couche
 Samuel Clarke
 John Clarke
 John Collins
 John Coleman
 Henry Collins
 John Cox
 Nicholas Connings
 Robert Clarke
 Benjamin Keeble
 Richard Chaplin
 Joseph Cowes

John Coleburne
 William Coles
 Thomas Churchhouse
 Peter Drayton
 James Dew
 William Dew
 Simon Dyer
 Thomas Daniell
 Richard Denham
 Richard Dyer
 Francis Dunning
 John Denning
 Phillip England
 William England
 Richard Easton
 Richard Edghill
 James Ellford
 Cornelius Elliot
 John Ervin
 Thomas Ferris
 Edward Ford
 Samuel Farmer
 Arthur Ford
 Walter Freston
 Richard Foweracres
 John Fowler
 John Foster
 William Feare

Frane

Francis Gamling	George Halfeyard
Joseph Gale	Josias Howard
James Jerman	James Harman
Thomas Gamlin	Thomas Hill
Nehemiah Goffe	William Jackson
William Guppy	Joseph Jermyn
Edward Goodman	John Jones
Peter Goodgroome	Richard Jacob
John Holmes	Charles Jones
John Henfon	William Johnson
Thomas Hooper	Samuel Knight
Thomas Herring	Phillip Keeping
Thomas Hutchins	William Key
Humfrey Hodge	John Lewis
Robert Hannam	John Larkham
Richard Howells	John Lock
Edward Harris	John Lawrence
Andrew Howard	William Lock
John Hull	John Langford
Moses Higwell	Paul Morfe
Thomas Humfreys	Henry Quick
Francis Hales	Samuel Farmer
William Higden	Arthur Ford.

Somerset,
Wells. *Prisoners delivered to Sir Philip Howard for Transportation, Two Hundred.*

G abriel Smart	John Bennet
Henry Cook	Thomas Orchard
Isaac Pryor	Nathaniel Dennick
William Eyres	Humfrey Davyes
James Paine	Henry Syms
Nicholas Kelford	Jonathan Drew
John Butcher	John Jones
Christopher Candy	Robert Millerd

Robert

Robert Stuckey	Thomas Snook
Pasche Stuckey	Henry Snook
James Feild, <i>junior</i>	George Harding
Israel Balfter	William Chynn
John Hufley	Nicholas Davidge
Andrew Staley	John Hanning
John Reynolds	James Moore
Arthur Everard	Henry Mills
Robert Reeves	James Wake
Robert Norton	John Atwood
Edmund Hurd	William Lacey
Thomas Hurd	Adam Smith
Thomas Lawrence	Robert Beale
George Hallet	* Richard Hoare, <i>re-</i>
Giles Whittle	<i>preived</i>
John Hart	Christopher Gray
John Lawrence	John Woodrow
James Aymes	Anthony Woodrow
Samuel Ellworthy	Roger Cole
John Holloway	Edward Vile
James Hurd	Philip Lacey
John Feild	William Best
John Weech	Edward Willmott
William Staunton	William Prowse
Thomas Salisbury	Christopher Masters
* Thomas Andersey,	William Lane
<i>repreived</i>	John Crowder
James Heale	Thomas Redbeard
Robert Beaton	James Best
Simon Chynn	Robert Best
John Portnoll	John Stower
James Pullman	Thomas Laver
Thomas Mills	John Baker
Joshua Salley	Edward Vagg
Ambrose Vincing	Robert Clarke
Peter Durdan	Joseph Robins
Joseph Hawker	Thomas Pissard

Timo-

Timothy Toleman	Argentine Rust
James Sheppard	Robert Smith
James Ellford	Robert Slye
John Harwood	William Sheppard
Roger Channing	William Smith
Thomas Channing	William Sherry
* James Baker, <i>reprised</i>	John Symon
Charles Pape	Francis Savage
John Webb	William Selfe
George Allen	George Searle
John Palmer	John Saunders
Robert Burrige	Jonathan Sutton
John Morley	* James Smith, <i>reprised</i>
Humfrey Maundry	John Say
James Moody	Jonas Say
Thomas Mitchell	Richard Spiller
Ralph Middleton	Richard Sellwood
William Merrick	Richard Syms
Edward Mitchell	John Skiff
John Muttlebury	Thomas Tuckey
Joseph Mullens	Richard Tapper
Roger Mortimer	Richard Turner
Nathaniel Weale	John Tilley
Baldwin Parker	Lewis Tricks
William Preist	Peter Wellis
Andrew Palmer	Robert Wilkins
Silus Phillipps	Richard Willcox
John Popes	John Williams, <i>senior</i>
Francis Plomer	John Williams, <i>junior</i>
James Parker	John Worrall
James Peirce	Joseph Warren
John Palmer	Thomas Walter
George Russell	William Warren
Christopher Richards	Richard West
Henry Rookes	Robert Willis
William Read	John Watts
Alexander Robinson	Stephen Walsh

Richard Young
 Matthew Woodland
 Thomas Waggott
 Edward Kemp
 Hugh Banton
 William Corworthy
 Thomas Carden
 Edward Gilbert
 William Greenland
 Thomas Goodson
 Richard Hooper
 Henry Hunt
 William Harris
 Robert Jennings
 Richard Lyne
 William Lyneing
 John Lush
 Charles Mason
 Richard Miller
 Thomas Norton

James Norvill
 John Stone
 Henry Roper
 Francis Carter
 John Fathers
 John Laver
 Shadreck Morley
 Matthew Pryor
 Nicholas Gill
 John Hurle
 John Leafe, alias Gam-
 lin
 Samuel Denham
 John Oram
 Robert Heywood
 John Helps
 John Peirce
 Richard Willmott
 Thomas Speed

* Robert Drower, Elias Holman, in Exeter Goal;
 John Roffeter, Allegen Leverfedge, in Taun-
 ton Goal, to be transported for Thomas Anderley,
 Richard Hoare, James Smith, James Baken.

*Prisoners delivered for Transportation
 to Jeremy Nipho, Thirty three.*

John Jolliffe
 Robert Prince
 John Dodds
 Henry Pittman
 Nathaniel Beaton
 Peter Cordell
 William Biggs
 William Pittman

John Cook
 John Harcombe
 John Collins
 Nathaniel Strakerwick
 Richard Dyke
 John Denham, *reprieved*
 Abraham Gooden
 John Mead, *reprieved*

John Brice	John Gould
Andrew Holcombe	John Hooper
John Hooper	John Cooke
Thomas Venner	John Johnson
Lawrence Caswell	John Wills
Thomas Chinn, re- prieved	Rich. Nash, alias Liffant
Samuel Weaver	John Foot
Robert Batt	John Reeves
	John Gill, junior

Thomas Body, James Price, Samuel Davison, to
be transported in the place of John Denham, John
Mead, Thomas Chinn.

*Somerset,
Wells.* Prisoners delivered to Captain John
Price for Transportation, Fifty.

E dward Rawbone	Joseph Witherell
Thomas Nathion	William Sweet
Richard Wiseman	Josiah Gillham
Thomas Eglin	John Partridge
Richard Snook	John Bramble
Thomas Lockyer	James Bramble
Moses Moore	George Butcher
Samuel Ruddle	Edward Abbott
John Parsons	Matthew Goodman
Robert Mudford, alias Mumford	Benjamin Trask
John Bishopp	Henry Noon
John Sprake	John Key
Thomas Viles	Philip Smith
David Thomas	John Westlake
William Powell	William Redbeard
William Prowse	John Dumett
Robert Sweet, junior	John Quick
Edward Hody	Thomas Saunders
John Wythyman, jun.	William Chilcott
	Thomas Vile

Tho-

Thomas Doleman
Robert Carter
Edward Halsey
William Broadbear
Edward Chedsey
John Hill

Thomas Trott
William Collier
John Parsons
John Rotherton
John Arnold.

Prisoners who had Certificates allowed Somerset,
pursuant to his Majesty's gracious De- ff.
claration, Six. Wells.

John Willey
William Gauler
William Buckler

Richard Fisher
John Pitt
John Denham.

Prisoners humbly proposed for his Ma- Somerset,
jefty's gracious Pardon, Twenty six. ff.
Wells.

Stephen Benchfield
George Blanch-
flower

Richard Beadon
Christopher Bray
John Cotterell

Edward Day

Robert Harris

Simon Hufley

John Moore

Thomas Napper

James Standard

John Woolnington

William Hellyer

John Patten

John Bishopp

William Ashford, jun.

John Dorchester, jun.

Henry Grange

Robert Upcott

John Crocker

John Commer

Richard Napper

James Pitts, junior

John Brock

Christopher Wernell

Henry Norton.

Somerset, H. Wells. Prisoners designed for Execution, yet omitted in the Warrant for Execution, Five.

J ohn Bird, Edward Merrick William Oustler, <i>senior</i>	James Price Thomas Body
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Wells, H. Prisoners remaining in Custody, &c.

E dward Hamond, <i>alias</i> Hamwood John Willey Richard Adams James Norman	Robert Daw William Russell George Bisse Samuel Davison William Aplin.
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Prisoners remaining in Custody for want of Evidence.

W illiam Phippett Richard Bray Thomas Bishopp Alexander Pinney	Richard Millward James Russell William Eades.
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Wells, H. Prisoners convicted for Misdemeanors, fined and imprisoned, and who had corporal Punishment.

J ames Oasyn, William Williams, Thomas Austey, Samuel Vyney, Leonard Gosse, Henry Gatchell, <i>for the like,</i>	Severally fined 12 s. 4 d. for speaking treasonable Words. Ordered to be whip'd at five several Market Towns. fined 100 l.
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Wit-

Witnesses for the King left in Custody.

W illiam Wilshire	Thomas Sexton, <i>alias</i>
David Tele	Randall Furnivall
John Keeping	Joseph Strong
Christopher Roffier	Samuel Story
William Pusey	John Smith
Thomas Dore	William Williams
Simon Long	Richard Tanner
John Jones	

*Prisoners bound each for the other, for
their Appearances at the next Assizes,
and for the good Behaviour in 100 l.
each.*

W illiam Okey	John Brewer
John Rogers	John Cole
Thomas Wilkins	Thomas Farr
Samuel Trent	James Westcott
Francis Malo	Anthony Manning
Roger Grey	John Townsford
Henry Woodford	Thomas Davyes
James Norvile	Thomas Williams
John Blackley	William Heyward
Walter Fidoe	John Norman
David Cole	James Pownell
Abraham King	Phillip Browne
Stephen Hellyer	Henry Turner
Ralph Smith	John Balston
Robert Portlock	William Tar
William Dymock	William Shinler

John

John Watts	Francis Phippen
Thomas Gilling	Francis Jennings
Matthew Tucker	Arthur Jeoffrys
Benjamin Short	Richard Skinner
John Thompson	William Old
John Patten	William Cole
William White	John Mitchell
Richard Badge	Robert Wantley
Andrew Tapper	Thomas Forster
Walter Thomas, <i>alias</i>	William Griffen
Bisse	William Bragg
James Rowfell	John Bowring
Henry Bedlar	John Yorke
Richard Cornelius	Thomas Ollvard
Roger Baker	John Marks
Peter Brewer	Edward Baker
John Swinhey	John Spender
John Moor	William Oustler
Arthur Lowdam	Nicholas Forward
John Melldrome	Peter White
Robert Raye	James Pitts
Edward Bilhopp	William Combe
Daniel Wooton	Joseph Simkins
John Pucker	William Channing
Robert Seagard	Mathias Channing
Thomas Carpenter	William Saunders
Henry Virgin	John Patten
Rowland Oakely	John Rowfell
James Cole	Thomas Browne
Thomas Satchell	Jedediah Hurd
Jeoffry Castland	William Pryor
Thomas Tayler	Francis Hellier
David Tucker	William Lush
Thomas Ashford	John Hewlett
John Taylor	Richard Steer
Henry Satchell	Christopher Osmond
William Cannaday	John Shinler

Thomas

Thomas Jolliffe	Edward Craydon
Richard Tanner	Thomas Buxterell
John Mead	Robert Sands
Lancelot Cox	William Hewlett
James Thomas	Andrew Ousely
Stephen Thompson	John Sheire
Henry Buckle	Samuel Prowle
Samuel Pack	Nicholas Gandry
Richard Smithyer	Richard Gibbs
Richard Walters	Samuel Sheppard
William Walters	Robert Game
Jeoffrey Phippet	John Lyde
John Doeling	William Raymond
Samuel Dwelley	George Raymond
George Parlons	Thomas Lockier
Thomas Ellis	George Smith
John Andrewes	William Cossens
Nathaniel Lockyer	

An

*An Account of what was done
against those in Scotland, who
took Arms there under the
Earl of Argyle, &c. and a-
gainst the Protestants in Ire-
land, by the late King James,
and his Deputy Tyreconnel.*

IT is proper in the next Place, to give a brief Account how the *Scots*, who took Arms in their own Country, against the Tyranny of King *Charles*, and King *James II.* were treated. There were several Insurrections there, occasion'd by the barbarous Oppression of the Presbyterians, for not conforming to the Tyranny in Church and State then set up, which they protested they could not in Conscience do, since that Government was not only contrary to the Fundamental Laws of the Nation, but to their Principles, and the solemn Obligations which the King and Kingdom lay under by Oaths against it; and that it was attended by such an unlimited Prerogative given the King by a pack'd Parliament, as empower'd him by Virtue of his Supremacy, which they called an *inherent Right*

to the Crown, ' That he and his Successors might
 ' settle, enact, and emit such Constitutions,
 ' Acts, and Orders, concerning the Administra-
 ' tion of the External Government of the Church,
 ' and the Persons employ'd in the same, and
 ' concerning all Ecclesiastical Meetings, and
 ' Matters to be propos'd and determin'd there-
 ' in, as they in their Royal Wisdom should think
 ' fit. These are the very Words of the first Act
 of the 2d Sessions of the first Parliament of *Cha. II.*
 and of the first Act of the second Parliament.

To force a Conformity to this sort of Govern-
 ment in Church and State, which King *Charles II.*
 had solemnly abjur'd at his taking the Crown of
Scotland upon him, High Commission Courts
 were not only set up by the Prerogative, which
 acted contrary to Law, but Soldiers were em-
 ploy'd to oppress, pillage, harras, imprison,
 fine, and confine, beat, and bind like Beasts,
 those who refus'd it. Sir *James Turner*, a bloody
 and atheistical Man, commanded in three such
 Expeditions against the *Western Shires of Scotland*,
 in 1663, 1665, and 1666. where he and his
 Troops exacted from the poor People of *Galloway*
 and *Nithsdale*, for their Nonconformity, betwixt
 4 and 5000 *l.* Sterling, besides the great Charge
 they were at by giving free Quarters, and Mo-
 ney, to the Soldiers, to forbear the Barbarities
 which they practis'd on their Persons and Fa-
 milies. There was also levied by way of Fine,
 without any Crime alledged, from 132 Gentle-
 men, and others, near 7000 *l.* Sterling, besides
 free Quarters to the Soldiers sent to levy it, which
 amounted to as much ; and notwithstanding the
 Money which was paid to those barbarous Troops
 to make them forbear Cruelties, it was their
 common Custom to destroy all the Provisions

and Substance of those they quartered upon, and to fill the Bellies of their Servants and Dogs, before they would suffer the poor Families to eat any of their own Provisions; nor did they behave themselves thus only to those who did not conform, but to many Gentlemen and others who did; it being plainly the Design of the Court to ruin the West of *Scotland*; because that part of the Kingdom had always, from the Time of the Reformation, signalized their Zeal for their Religion and Liberty. It was usual with them after they had ruin'd the Tenants to quarter upon their Landlords; and thus they harra's'd and plunder'd that part of the Country three Times successively in the Years above-mention'd: And besides the Money thus exacted, they forced People to give Bonds for such other Sums as they thought fit, by which they beggar'd abundance of Families. And when any complain'd to the commanding Officer of those Inhumanities, they were commonly beaten, or otherwise barbarously treated. The Soldiers did likewise behave themselves so atheistically, that they publicly mock'd at all Religion, utter'd most horrible Curfes and Oaths, ravish'd Women, and in short, their Behaviour was more like Savages and Pagans than civilized Men and Christians; and after they had thus ruin'd the Country, they extorted Certificates from the People, That they had been civilly us'd, on purpose to prevent their making Application to the Government for Redress; and when they had nothing left to pay what the Soldiers demanded, they were barbarously used in their Persons, and carried to Prisons, tied Hand and Foot, like Beasts. After the Country had been 7 Months thus oppress'd in Sir *James's* third Expedition, three Countrymen

men met four of his Soldiers carrying a poor old Man, one of their Neighbours, in that manner to *Dumfries*: they begg'd the Soldiers to unty him, who, instead of doing it, attack'd the Country-men with their Swords, but were worsted in the Scuffle, one of them wounded, and the other three threw down their Arms. This encouraged these Men, with some others, to attack 10 or 12 more of the Soldiers, who were in like manner oppressing the People in that same Parish, and these they also disarm'd, having kill'd one that made an obstinate Resistance. The Neighbourhood knowing that Sir *James* would take a terrible Revenge upon them, about 54 of them took Horse, and with a few Footmen, marched to *Dumfries*, where they took Sir *James*, and disarm'd his Men. Having done this, they march'd to the *West*, where the People were oppress'd in the like manner, and being join'd by others, came at last to be 7 or 800. Upon this Lieutenant General *Dalzeel* was ordered to march against them with the regular Troops, they were declared Rebels, and ordered to lay down their Arms within 24 Hours after the Proclamation was published, without the least Assurance of Pardon, and all the Subjects were ordered to assist the General, on pain of Rebellion. This poor Handful being thus made desperate, they marched within two Miles of *Edinburgh*, and a Cessation was agreed between the General and them for one Night, until their Grievances and Petition might be presented by him to the Council. This made them secure, and the General, contrary to Agreement, surpriz'd them just at the Time when his Messenger was delivering their Petition to the Council. They made a stout Resistance, and repuls'd his advanced

Troops three Times, but being vastly inferior in Number, and fatigu'd with long Marches, Hunger, Rain and Cold, they were defeated on the 28th of *November*, 1666. 40 of 'em kill'd, and above 120 of them taken, many of whom were executed with the greatest Cruelty and Barbarity, and some of them tortured by an Engine called a Boot, to make them discover others, and such as had given them any Assistance or Relief. Besides, it was made Treason for any one to harbour such of them as had escaped. This was the first Insurrection in *Scotland*, known by the Name of *Pentland-Hills*, which was the Place where they fought.

These Barbarities serv'd only to incense the Country, and to make the People of the Western Shires more averse to Conformity than before. This occasion'd many severe Laws to force them to a Compliance, which not having the design'd Effect, an Army of barbarous Highlanders was twice brought down upon the Country, which they plunder'd, treated the People with all sort of Inhumanity, garrison'd Gentlemen's Houses contrary to Law, impos'd Bonds and Oaths upon the People without Authority of Parliament, and committed such other Outrages, as if they had been in an Enemy's Country. But all this not prevailing with the People to conform, or to abstain from Worship in the Fields, when they could not do it in Houses, Troops were employed to attack the People where-ever they were assembled, which oblig'd them frequently to stand on their Defence, and all that did so being made Guilty of Death, this brought on the second Insurrection at *Bothwell-Bridge*, in 1679. where the poor oppressed People being vastly out-number'd by the King's Army, under the Command of the Duke

Duke of *Monmouth*, about 300 of 'em, after a stout Resistance, were kill'd, the rest put to flight, and above 1000 taken, and carried to *Edinburgh*, where they were a long time kept in an open Church-yard without any Shelter from Cold or Rain ; several Ministers and others were executed, and about 1700 taken there, and at other Places before, sold for Slaves to *America*, and other Parts, 200 of which were cast away near *Orkney*, thro' the Barbarity of the Captain of the Ship, who order'd them to be kept under Hatch- es, when his Ship struck, otherwise they might have escaped as well as he, and his Men, and about 50 others of their Fellow Prisoners.

The Country was made a perfect Scene of Horror and Cruelty, by the Pursuits which were made after those who escaped from the Field, and the proscribing, or putting to Death such as were found to give them any Relief, though their nearest Relations. And Acts were made to make it Death for any Presbyterian Minister to preach, or People to hear them, in House or Field.

These barbarous Oppressions made a Part of the People so mad, that some of them thought themselves absolved from giving any further Obedience to King *Charles II.* or those commissioned under him ; and therefore took upon them to declare that he had forfeited his Crown by his Perjury and Tyranny, and that they would no more own him as their Sovereign. Tho' this was known to be contrary to the declared Principles of the Presbyterians, and perfectly inconsistent with what they held themselves to be obliged to by the *Solemn League and Covenant*, which bound them to maintain the King's just Prerogative, and the Authority of Parliaments,
from

from whom their Kings derived their Authority, and without whose Consent they held they could not be depriv'd of it ; yet the Practice of those few desperate Men was made a Handle to oppress all the Presbyterians, and to impose new Oaths and Bonds upon them. In the mean time that Handful of Men who had thus thrown off the King's Authority, were pursued from Place to Place, and kill'd without any Tryal, where-ever they were found ; and the Soldiers had an illegal Power given them by the Council to tender a Bond, or Oath, to all that they pleased, to disown the Declaration of those Men ; and if they refused it, they were presently to kill them ; and thus they murder'd, without any Tryal about 78 People, in several Parts of the Country, and in such a barbarous manner, that they would not allow those poor People Time to recommend themselves to God, before they were shot or stabb'd, but answer'd them with this atheistical Sarcastm, *What the Devil have you been doing so many Years ? Ha'n't you had time enough to pray in the Caves and Mountains !*

The murmuring Faction cannot pretend that the present Rebels were forced by any such Extremities as these, to take Arms, nor have they any Ground to complain of any such Inquisitor-like Proceedings against their Friends ; and 'tis well for them 'tis so ; otherwise there had been such a Havock long e'er now among the High-Church Party, that few or none of them would have been left to belch out Lies and Treason every Day against the Government.

I come now to the last Insurrection in Scotland, before the Revolution, which was that under the Earl of Argyle, already mention'd : The Causes of it are to be seen in his Declaration,

as above, so that there's little more to be said of it, but that his Lordship not being able to raise above 2000 Men, because of the Precautions which the Government had taken against him upon the early Notice they had of his Design, he only wander'd about for 6 or 7 Weeks, in the Western Highlands, where being blocked up by the King's Men of War, and straiten'd for Provisions, abundance of his Men deserted; and coming at last towards *Dumbarton* and *Glasgow*, he was intercepted by a numerous Army, and his Men perceiving that the Enemy was ten times their Number, and being also wearied out with long Marches, want of Provisions, and Sleep, most of them withdrew in the Night, and the few that kept together were after some Skirmishes with a Party of the Enemy, whom they defeated, obliged likewise to disperse; the Earl himself, with a few more, were taken, and executed at *Edinburgh*, as about 20 of his Men were at his Seat at *Inverary* in the Highlands; and many others taken up afterwards on Suspicion, or otherwise, were banish'd to *America*.

'Tis observable, That the Earl was not executed upon the Account of this Rebellion; but because of an Explanation which he offered of the Test that had been made, for all those in Places of Power and Trust, when the Parliament of *Scotland* settled the Succession upon the Duke of *York*: This was so much the more extraordinary, that several of the Episcopal Party had been allow'd to take it with such Explanations, because it was contradictory in itself, and were never called in question for it: But the Reason why the Earl was pick'd out to be a Sacrifice, was the Greatness of his Quality and Power, which the Court knew would make it difficult for them
to

to carry on their Popish and Tyrannical Designs in *Scotland*, so long as a Person of his Weight and Interest in the Country was left in being.

After his Defeat, *James II.* thought he might do what he would in *Scotland*; He persecuted the Presbyterians with the Height of Barbarity, and overturn'd the Constitution by an arbitrary Proclamation, Feb. 12. 1687. wherein he granted an unlimited Toleration by his *Sovereign Authority, Prerogative Royal, and Absolute Power*, which he alledg'd *all his Subjects ought to obey without Reserve*: This, with other things mentioned in the *Scots Declaration of Rights*, brought on the Revolution there, as appears by the 13th A& of their Convention, Apr. 11. 1689. wherein they charge him with having invaded the Fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom; That he altered it from a legal limited Monarchy to an arbitrary despotick Power; and in a publick Proclamation asserted an absolute Power to annul all the Laws, and particularly arraign'd those which establish'd the Protestant Religion.

I come next to take a View of King *James II.*'s Administration in *Ireland*. Soon after his Accession to the *British Throne*, he sent that bigotted Papist and Tyrant the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, to be Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, at the Request of the Popish Clergy there, who, in their Letter to the King, of *July, 1625.* said, ' That *Tyrconnel* was the Person that did first espouse, and chiefly maintain their Cause for the last 25 Years; and was the only Man on whose Fortitude and Popularity they durst with Chearfulness own their Loyalty, and assert his Majesty's Interest: Therefore they prayed, That his Majesty would be pleased to lodge his Authority in his Hands, to the Terror of the Faction, meaning the Protestants. *Tyr-*

Tyrconnel fully answered their Expectations, and in a little Time cashier'd the Protestant Army in *Ireland*, which consisted of about 7000 Men, and form'd another of Papists, most of whom were the Descendants or near Relations of those that had been attainted for the Rebellion and Massacre in 1641. or had signalized themselves by notorious Villanies, and implacable Hatred to the *English*, and Protestant Interest in that Nation.

In the next Place he set up Judges there, who were engaged by Interest and Inclination to destroy the Protestant Religion; and one of them, called *Rice*, a profligate Papist, who was advanced to be Lord Chief Baron, had the Impudence to declare, he would draw a Coach and six Horses through the Act of Settlement, which was the Chief Security the Protestants had in that Kingdom. Sir *Alexander Fiston*, who had been convicted of Forgery at *Westminster-Hall*, and *Chester*, and fin'd for it by the Lords in Parliament, was taken out of Goal, and made Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*, because he turn'd Papist; and was so zealous to shew himself a true Convert, that he several times declared with the Height of Impudence from the Bench, *That the Irish Protestants were all Rogues, and that there was not one among 40000 of 'em, but was a Traitor, Rebel and Villain.*

The Privy Council in *Ireland* was compos'd of a Majority of Papists; so that the Protestants named as Members of it, declined to act; because they were sensible, that they could do their Religion and the *English* Interest no manner of Service.

There wanted nothing else but to model a House of Commons to the Designs of the Court, and in order to that the Charters of all Corporations

tions were seiz'd by *Quo Warranto's*, without any Cause or Shadow of Law ; so that the Magistracies of Corporations were fill'd up with Papists, and Men of desperate or no Fortunes ; and the new Charters had a Clause by which the chief Governour was impower'd to turn out and put in whom he pleased without shewing a Reason.

The Protestant Clergy were oppress'd by *Tyrconnel*, and the Popish Priests did openly demand the Tythes belonging to them, and forbad their People to pay the Tythes to the Protestant Incumbents, on Pain of Damnation. This pass'd afterwards into an Act, by which the Papists were to pay their Tythes only to their own Priests ; and afterwards, as any Protestant Bishop or Clergyman died, Papists were put into their Places by the King's Privy Signet, or Sign Manual.

In the next place *Tyrconnel* stopp'd the Salaries of the University of *Dublin*, because they would not, contrary to the Laws and their Oaths, admit a vicious ignorant Papist into a vacant Fellowship ; and when King *James* arriv'd there after the Revolution, the Protestant Vice President, Fellows and Schollars, were all turn'd out, their Furniture, Library, Communion Plate, and every thing belonging to the College was taken away, the House made a Garrison, and their Chambers made Prisons for Protestants ; tho' King *James* had promised to preserve their Liberties and Properties, and rather augment than diminish the Privileges which had been granted them by his Predecessors. At last most of the Churches in and about *Dublin*, were seiz'd on by the Government, and an Order was issued, forbidding more than 5 Protestants to meet,
under

under Pain of Death, so that all religious Assemblies through the whole Kingdom, were prohibited to Protestants.

To compleat their Ruin, an Act of Attainder was pass'd in Parliament, in order to which every Member of the House of Commons returned the Names of all such Protestant Gentlemen as lived near them, or in the County or Borough for which he served, or if he was a Stranger to any of them, he sent to the County for Information about them. When the Bill was presented to the King for his Assent, the Speaker told him, That many were attainted in that Act upon such Evidence as satisfied the House, and rested upon Common Fame.

In this Act possewer were attainted than two Archbishops, one Duke, 17 Earls, 7 Countesses, 28 Viscounts, 2 Viscountesses, 7 Bishops, 18 Barons, 31 Barons, 51 Knights, 83 Clergymen, 2182 Esquires and Gentlemen, and all of *em* unheard, declared and adjudged Traytors, convicted and attainted of High Treason, and adjudged to suffer the Pains of Death and Forfeiture. The famous Proscription of *Rome* during the last Triumvirate, came not up in some Respects to the Horror of this; for there were condemned in this little Kingdom more than double the Number that were proscribed through the vast Bounds of the *Roman* Empire. And to make this of *Ireland* yet the more terrible, and to put the Persons attainted out of a Possibility of escaping, the Act itself was concealed, and no Protestant allow'd a Copy of it, till four Months after it was past: Whereas in that of *Rome*, the Names of the Persons proscribed were affixed upon all the publick places of the City, and the very Day the Proscription was concerted; and thereby Opportunity

was given to many of the noblest Families in *Rome*, to preserve themselves by a speedy Flight for better Times.

The Conclusion.

LET our Murmurers speak from their Consciences, if they have any. Can the most abandoned of them have the Face to say, That there is not a very great Difference betwixt the Cause of those who took Arms against Tyranny and Popery in the three Nations, during the Reigns of King *Charles* and King *James II.* and of such as have taken Arms to set up an Impostor, and to bring in Tyranny and Popery in the Reign of King *George*. Is there not a very great Difference betwixt those who ventur'd their Lives and Fortunes to save us from the Slavery of *France*, and Idolatry of *Rome*, and those who would have delivered us up in Chains to both.

And as the Difference betwixt the Causes is remarkable, the Difference betwixt the Conduct of the Parties is no less so. Can Envy and Malice charge the *Whiggs* in those Reigns to have join'd with Papists in pulling down Places of Protestant Worship, while Mass Houses pass'd untouched? Can they be charged to have join'd with Papists to insult Prince and Parliament, in order to interrupt the Course of Justice against an Incendiary, for preaching Sedition and Treason? Can they be charged with a Rebellion to screen a Ministry from Justice, who had betrayed their Religion, their Liberty, their Country, their Trade, their Sovereign, and all *Europe*, into the Hands of *France*? Can they be charged

charged with taking Arms for Ministers who had perswaded their Sovereign to break Oaths and Leagues, to betray our Allies in Council and Camp, and to utter the grossest Contradictions and Falshoods from the Throne? Can they be charged with concurring in a Design to defeat a Protestant Succession, and set a Papist on the Throne by execrable Tricks and Perjuries, and particularly by taking Oaths to the Government, on purpose to undermine it? Or can they be charg'd, when in Arms, with burning and plundering their Native Country, or to have join'd with domestick and foreign Papists, to set up a Popish Pretender, and murder and dethrone a Protestant King and his whole Royal Family.

The Faction, tho' Case-harden'd to the greatest Degree, can't charge such Things upon those who took Arms against the Male Administrations of King *Charles II.* and King *James II.*

Then, as to the Difference betwixt the Treatment of those who took Arms against those Princes, and our present Rebels, can the Faction have the Impudence to say, That our Generals have treated the present Rebels as *Kirk* did those who took Arms under the Duke of *Monmouth*, when he order'd 90 of the poor wounded Prisoners to be immediately hang'd at *Taunton*, without allowing their poor Wives and Children to speak to them, and at the same time made his Pipes to play, his Drums to beat, and his Trumpets to sound, that the People might not hear what they said at the Place of Execution; after which he order'd their Quarters to be boil'd in Pitch, and set up in several Parts of the Town; for which, when he was afterwards question'd, he pleaded the Orders of the King and his General.

Can

Can they say that our Judges have hector'd Juries to bring in any of the Rebels Guilty, after they had three Times acquitted them; as *Jefferies* did in the Case of the Lady *Lisle*?

Can they say that our Judges have trappann'd any of the Rebels to confess themselves Guilty, in hopes of Pardon, as *Jefferies* did, and then hang them up afterwards by Scores, without allowing them Time to prepare for Death?

Can they say that our Judges have extorted any Sums from the Rebels for procuring them Pardons, or much less that they have extorted 14500 *l.* from any Rebel of Note for a Pardon, as he did in order to purchase himself an Estate?

Can they say that our Judges have condemn'd above 500 Persons upon very slight, or no Evidence, as he did at *Tewnton* and *Wells*, where above 239 were executed, and their Quarters dispers'd in the principal Places and Roads of the Country?

Can they say that our Judges have prosecuted Girls of 8 or 9 Years old for High Treason, because they presented a few Colours to the Rebels, as *Jefferies* did, and forc'd their Parents to pay as much for their Pardon as wou'd have made them handsome Fortunes?

Let them look upon the Lists above, and compare them with the Lists of those try'd lately at *Liverpoole*, and publish'd in the *Flying Post* of Feb. 14. and then tell us, whether the Clemency of King *James II.* or that of King *GEORGE* is the greatest.

Let them turn their Eyes to the abovemention'd Accounts of the Proceedings against the Rebels in *Scotland*, in the Reigns of the 2 Brothers, and see if they can find such Barbarities now as were practis'd there at that Time.

Have